

# THE MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1886.

VOL. XLVI--NO. 73.

## THE STRIKERS AND JAY GOULD.

The strike in and about St. Louis has grown in seriousness since yesterday. Jay Gould's impolitic and bombastic card, with the threats of civil and criminal suits against members of the Knights of Labor, has been met with a card from the strikers, who characterize his "ally emanations" as "an insult to the intelligence of our school boys and a challenge to the courage of our grandmothers." This is word for word. His declaration of a determination to make no compromise but to fight it out has been met in a most terrible way by a strike by the switchmen of East St. Louis, embracing the ferryman, which effectually blocks all traffic except by the Mississippi river. This, too, is an answer to the insolently partial resolutions of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, which sided with the railroad monopolists and had no word for the workmen either of advice or counsel. But this, had as it is, is not the worst. There is reason to fear that the strike may extend eastward with still more disastrous, if not actually destructive, effects to traffic and trade. Thus "bad begins and worse remains behind." The workmen have made every overture possible to them for compromise and arbitration, but Mr. Gould, in the pride, plenitude and pomp of his millions, and backed by the eagerly given opinions of his railroad lawyers hired to construe his will and wish in every law, refuses, and declares war, hoping, no doubt, that the exasperated men may be driven to acts subversive of law and that may put them in the power of the courts. But past experience, that of Wednesday especially, ought to warn the workmen that destruction of property is not the means they should employ if they desire the help of a favoring public sentiment, such as has generally sustained them in their encounters with power. Strong in their intrenched position, as stated in the dispatch from Fort Worth, Tex., which we publish on the second page, an act of violence would be an act of folly. Self-restraint must characterize them if they would win. In silent self-containedness they must await the issue. The result cannot long be delayed. Their power, managed with discretion, will insure them the continued respect of the people everywhere, and increase the sympathy their conduct has aroused. They must bear in mind that if they make a mistake now they will not only endanger their present position and the prospect of a triumphant vindication, but may postpone or delay the coming of the day now hastening upon when labor will be elevated to a plane with capital and its claims be considered not from the basis of degradation which it has so long occupied, but as a quantity without which human movement and growth were impossible. The present contest should have this as its greatest outcome. The immediate gain of money or time, or both, is a boon worth contending for, but the ultimate of the elevation of labor must not be lost sight of. As Mr. Andrew Carnegie says in a paper which we publish on our sixth page, we must make a rapid advance from strikes and lockouts, such as civilized nations are getting farther and farther away from war. They are, as he says, "mere exhibitions of strength and endurance" that are excusable because they are the only present means to the end desired. But they must be put away as barbarous and tending to help as long wages and long hours do, to the brutalizing of the race. Strikes must be left far behind, and the more civilized and civilizing plan of arbitration, and ultimately a sliding scale of wages or co-operation be adopted as the only rational and reasonable way of guaranteeing capital and labor in anything near to continuous and profitable employment. This ought to be kept steadily in view by the managers of the strike in St. Louis and in Texas and Arkansas. They must be strong now to be strong hereafter. Every gain made of time or of wages is an admission of the justice of the workman's cause, and every strike like the present when conducted with dignity and in peace an argument for the necessity for arbitration that has weight, especially with freighters and others whose interests are most immediately affected. Interstate commerce and trade cannot stand any more strains like that which has almost paralyzed St. Louis, and threatens the whole country. The money loss already sustained would more than meet, for many years to come, any demand for lessened hours of labor or increase of wages. As a matter of economy, therefore, this strike has its lesson, and it is one that is not likely soon to be forgotten. It proves that strikes are agencies of loss and must give way to arbitration, which will conserve labor and capital and the public peace, and prevent the disarrangement of commerce and trade that is now menacing the whole country north of the Ohio river. Where labor and capital are concerned, as in everything else in life, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

## MR. MANNING'S CONDITION

### GRAVE FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE SECRETARY.

The Carrollton Lysching—The Civil Service Commission—The Educational Bill.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Secretary Manning's condition is alarming. When he fell he ruptured a blood vessel in the base of the brain, and suffered a slight hemorrhage. Fears are entertained that he will have another attack of apoplexy. It is a settled fact that Mr. Manning will never resume the duties of Secretary. He told the President weeks ago that he wanted to resign, but Cleveland asked him to remain until Congress adjourned. The two persons most prominently mentioned to succeed Mr. Manning are Assistant Secretary Fairchild and the Hon. Orlando B. Potter of New York.

Later, Secretary Manning's condition to-night is somewhat improved. At 11 o'clock he was reported as being very comfortable. To an Associated Press reporter the Secretary's son said that, while they could not consider his father as out of danger, the improvement this evening gave him much hope. The Secretary takes the nourishment his physicians give him, rests comfortably, converses with those around him and sleeps well. At midnight Dr. Lincoln, who had just left the Secretary, said he found him somewhat improved. Any marked change for the better was not to be expected for some days, and the fact that no change for the worse had occurred was encouraging. The Secretary had the entire use of all his limbs, but there was a slight weakness of his right side. He was resting quietly when he left the house.

THE CARROLLTON LYSCHING.

Ex-Senator B. R. Bruce and ex-Congressman John R. Lynch of Mississippi called on the President yesterday in reference to the massacre of thirteen negroes at Carrollton, Miss., on the 17th instant, stating that they had received numbers of letters from colored people in that section who are almost paralyzed with fear by the outrage. A number of them had fled to the woods, and it was to-day unknown how many were killed and had died of the wounds. The attention of the President was directed to the fact that the Governor of Mississippi had taken official action in the premises. The President expressed himself in decided terms against such affairs as a blight to civilization and expressed himself as surprised that the State authorities had taken no steps to have the outrage investigated and the guilty parties brought to justice.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

About fifty members of Congress held an indignation meeting in the House Rivers and Harbors Committee room yesterday to protest against the action of the Committee on Education in pocketing the educational bill. They passed resolutions expressive of their feelings, and instructed Mr. Willis to introduce a new bill and ask to have it referred to another committee. They directed, also, that two members from each delegation be selected to work up a sentiment for the bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Representatives Clements [Ga.] and Seney [Ohio] have submitted their minority report from the Civil Service Commission on the question of the repeal of the law, taking positive grounds in opposition to the law. They say their most serious objection to it is that it tends toward a permanent office-holding community utterly at variance with the American spirit.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND

has signified his willingness to appear before the Telephone Investigating Committee to testify at any time they may send for him.

POSTAL CHANGES.

New offices established—Shoals, Little River, Ark., Paul Hamilton, postmaster; Chick, Johnston county, Ark., Oliver H. Cline, postmaster; Hughes, Crittenden county, Ark., Elijah Dobler, postmaster; Dobbs, Green county, Ala., Andrew J. Dobbs, postmaster; Rushville, Kemper county, Miss., William V. Rush, postmaster.

Star Service changes—Pinhook Landing to Spring City, Tenn., from April 1st, increase service to seven times a week between Rhea Springs and Spring City, two miles; Foster-ville to Center Grove, Tenn., from April 1st, increase service to three times a week; Succarnochee to Oak Grove, Miss., from April 1st, extend service to end at Rushville, Kemper county, increasing distance five miles; Mount Hope to Pebble, Ala., from April 1st, re-extend service to end at Ark. Winston county, increasing distance three miles; Atalla to Gladney, Ala., from April 1st, embrace supply of Hill, Etowah county, next after Atalla on the return trip and omit supply of Coveville on the return trip; Columbus to Vernon, Ala., from April 1st, embrace supply of Molloy, Lamar county, next after Caledonia omitting Border Springs and Military Springs without change of distance; Boyd's Creek to Shoals, Tenn., from March 26th, curtail route to end at Gap Creek, omitting Shoals, decreasing distance five miles; Ridgely to Gainsborough from April 1st, embrace Monoville and curtail route to begin there, omitting Riddleton, decreasing distance two miles.

DISCUSSING THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The Cabinet discussed the labor troubles in the West to-day.

SENATORIAL DISNEY.

The President gave his second dinner to members of Congress to-night. Senator Morrill sat on the President's right and Senator Vance on his left.

ARRIVALS.

E. C. Goodpasture, Livingstone, Tenn.; C. M. McGhee, G. E. Shepherd, Nashville; W. P. Robertson, J. F. Batts, G. R. McLean, M. L. Stuever, J. R. Pettigrew, Arkansas; Zeb Ward, Little Rock; Chas. P. Ball and E. C. Goodwin, Alabama; J. C. Houk, Knoxville.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Third Annual Report of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The President sent to-day the third annual report of the Civil Service Commission, together with the following message:

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES, March 25, 1886.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the Civil Service Commission for the

year ended the 16th day of January last. The exhibit thus made of the operations of the commission account thus presented of the results following the execution of the civil service law cannot fail to demonstrate its usefulness and strengthen the conviction that this scheme for a reform in the methods of administering the government is no longer an experiment. Wherever this reform has gained a foothold it has steadily advanced in the esteem of those charged with public administrative duties, while the people who desire good government have constantly been confirmed in their high estimates of its value and efficiency. With the benefit it has already secured to the public service, plainly apparent, and with its promise of increased usefulness easily appreciated, this cause is commended to the liberal care and jealous protection of Congress.

BROOKLYN, CLEVELAND.

The report says applicants have been examined within the year from every State of the Union and every Territory, except Utah. The whole number of persons examined during the year has been 7602, of whom 6572 were males and 730 were females. The whole number thus far examined since the act was passed has been 17,491. Of these examined a trifle less than two-thirds succeeded. The whole number of appointments made during the past year from those examined has been 1876, each for the probationary period of six months. If to these we add 2200, the number made during the previous eighteen months under the rules, it shows that 4176 have been appointed in two years. Every one of the examinations has been open to all alike, without regard to political or religious opinions. About 2000 Republicans and about 2000 Democrats have secured places in the public service under the civil service act. The report states many particular instances of the evils which have been removed, and how they have been remedied under the new system, based upon free and open competition of merit. Political assessments have been in a considerable measure suppressed, and solicitation and pressure for appointments have been greatly limited. Members of Congress have been relieved from much annoyance. Those administering the government have had their time much less taxed by office-seekers than formerly, and have consequently had much more time for doing the public work. The ability to dictate appointments and enforce assessments, which has been the strength and the profit of partisan manipulation and intrigue, has, the report says, been diminished in the same degree that faithful study in the schools and good character and reputation in private life have been encouraged and rewarded. The report concludes with the statement that the commission has had at all times the cordial support of the President and his Cabinet.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC.

Continuation of Casey Young's testimony before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Casey Young was again examined by the Telephone Investigating Committee to-day. Speaking of the resolution providing for the appointment of J. H. Rogers as House electrician, Mr. Young said it was probable that he had suggested to Dr. Rogers that the resolution should be referred to his [Young's] committee, Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Ranney inquired if the Pan-Electric officials had not abstained from taking an active part in the Interior Department proceedings because they did not want it to go up to the Department of Justice as a proceeding in which the Attorney-General was interested.

The witness replied that of course that was an object.

Mr. Ranney asked why the Attorney-General had not been informed of the agreement between the two companies, but had been allowed to proceed under the assumption that he was not interested in the matter.

The witness replied that if he was under trial for committing a fraud on the Attorney-General, he was prepared to answer it; he did not see that there was any impropriety in the Pan-Electric or any other company seeking the Attorney-General to bring suit.

Mr. Ranney turned his attention to that part of Dr. Rogers's testimony wherein he says that Mr. Young told him, speaking of the government suit, that he had as soon have Mr. Goode as Mr. Garland. For a quarter of an hour he endeavored to get the witness to acknowledge or deny the statement, but the witness persisted in replying in his own fashion, that he did not remember making such a statement, while he would not swear that he did or did not make it.

Adjourned.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Removed.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In response to the Senate resolution on the Postmaster-General to-day informed that body that the total number of removals of fourth-class postmasters from March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1886, was 8645, divided among the several States and Territories as follows: Alabama 46, Arizona 9, Arkansas 66, California 76, Colorado 33, Connecticut 100, Dakota 125, Delaware 27, District of Columbia 1, Florida 26, Georgia 41, Idaho 16, Illinois 613, Indiana 499, Indian Territory 6, Iowa 339, Kansas 253, Kentucky 194, Louisiana 32, Maine 292, Maryland 157, Massachusetts 127, Minnesota 124, Michigan 341, Mississippi 60, Missouri 287, Montana 19, Nebraska 98, Nevada 7, New Hampshire 127, New Jersey 255, New Mexico 120, New York 1053, North Carolina 130, Ohio 878, Oregon 34, Pennsylvania 938, Rhode Island 23, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 32, Texas 74, Utah 5, Vermont 128, Virginia 316, Washington Territory 25, West Virginia 138, Wisconsin 205, Wyoming 4.

TONGALINE is an excellent remedy in rheumatism and neuralgic diseases.

A. P. HENDERSON, M.D., Martinsville, Mo.

Cincinnati Democrats.

CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—The Democratic City Convention met at the Lookout House to-day and nominated the following ticket: Comptroller, Edwin Stevens; Board of Public Works, Chas. R. Chesley; Police Commissioners, Isaac B. Matson, three years; Wm. Means, two years; Thos. J. Stephens, one year; Infernal Directors, J. H. Grueter and L. L. Armstrong. Messrs. Means and Stephens are ex-mayors.

"For I am declined into the vale of years," she said a little sadly, "but indeed I don't mind much it since I can get Salvation Oil for 25 cents."

## EXTENDING THE STRIKE.

### THE INITIATIVE TAKEN AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Great Apprehension Felt for the Result—Proclamations of the Governors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—The expectation, which grew into a serious apprehension about noon to-day, that the switchmen in the yards of all the railroads centering in East St. Louis would go out this afternoon, crystallized into a solid fact at 6 o'clock p.m., when all the engines in the yards set a shrill and prolonged whistling, and all the men walked out. Between 11 o'clock a.m. and 1 p.m. a committee of District Assembly 35, Knights of Labor, went through all the yards and served an order on all Knights to quit work at 3 o'clock p.m. This order was coupled with a request addressed to Scotchmen who were not Knights of Labor, asking them to join their fellow-workmen and also go out. How well this order was obeyed and the request complied with, was shown when, on the sounding of the whistles at 3 o'clock p.m., all the yardmen in the place quietly walked out and left the yards deserted.

NO QUESTION OF WAILES

was involved in the movement, and it is freely stated, but not on the authority of any Knight of Labor official, that the order sent to the men was simply an extension and enlargement of the strike on the Gould system and the initiative of a general strike on all roads east of the Mississippi river. So far about 125 men are known to be out, but it is reported to-night that all the shopmen of the Cairo Narrow Gauge and, perhaps, one other road, have quit work or will do so to-morrow. This will swell the number to nearly 400. Some of the roads will attempt to move trains to-morrow, and a good deal of apprehension is felt for the result, as it is well known that aside from the fact that the police force of East St. Louis is small and therefore element in the place and it would be an easy thing to resist either the city or county authorities.

EASTERN RAILROADS

will announce in the morning that they will move trains as usual, and that they will take all the freight offered. Reports which have got abroad that Vice-President Hoxie, General Superintendent Kerrigan or any other Missouri Pacific official has been killed, shot or assaulted in any way are utterly unfounded.

Meeting of the Missouri Pacific Directors in New York.

New York, March 25.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company to-day, the proclamation of Gov. Marmaduke of Missouri was read, and on motion it was

Resolved, That this company will in the future, as it has sought to do in the past, make every effort to secure the earliest possible and regular resumption of the operation of its trains, and it pledges itself to perform and comply on its part with all the requirements of the Governor in said proclamation.

The action of the board was telegraphed to Gov. Marmaduke.

Gov. Hughes's Proclamation Regarding the Strike.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—Gov. Hughes to-day issued a proclamation expressing the regret of all good citizens at the condition of affairs precipitated by the strike which has caused the suspension of freight traffic over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad throughout Arkansas. He says the people have waited patiently two weeks for an amicable settlement. They have an interest in the regular running of trains, and commerce and good order and the peace of the country should not be jeopardized by a longer suspension of business on the great public highways by a contest of whose duty it is to regularly operate trains for the convenience and welfare of the country. Therefore, the railway is required to proceed at once to regular run trains over the road under the penalty of being proceeded against at law for further failure to do so.

In order that the corporation may freely and without hindrance discharge its duty to the public, all persons are notified to refrain from any interference with trains, tracks, motive power and appliances under penalty of law, and Sheriffs in counties penetrated by the railway are charged specially with the execution of these orders, and all good citizens are expected to preserve order and refrain from acts calculated to lead to breaches of the peace, and from all trespasses on or interference with the railway or the operations thereof.

Gov. Martin's Proclamation.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 25.—Gov. Martin issued a proclamation to-day, addressed to the peace officers of the State, reciting the evils existing under the present railroad strike, and calling upon them to protect property and see that the commerce of the State is not interrupted by violence or lawless acts, and to apprehend any such offenders.

The support of citizens is invoked, that the commerce of the State may be resumed. All the lawful authority of the State will be exerted to support the local officers in the discharge of these injunctions, and all persons are warned against obstructing the railways.

In his proclamation the Governor says the people are now in the third week of the greatest business disaster that has ever befallen the State. The interests of a third of its people are involved, supplies of food and fuel are cut off in many localities and the business and industry of great masses of people are suspended. The strikers he says, "may have grievances, but this does not justify forcible stoppage of transportation. The State Legislature, at its last session, passed a law with the object of arbitrating disputes between employers and employees, and the State can be relied on to protect the rights of workmen."

Gov. Ireland's Proclamation.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 25.—Gov. Ireland to-day issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that destructive, irregularities and violations of law are of frequent occurrence on various lines of railroad in this State; that trains conveying freight and passengers are interfering with by persons having no connection with said roads; that

## CLOSING OUT!

Ladies' Phaetons,  
Doctors' Phaetons,  
Barouches,  
Top Buggies,  
Open Buggies,  
Spreading Buggies,  
Spring Wagons,  
Farm Wagons,  
Road Carts, Etc., Etc.

Being desirous of Closing Out this branch of our business, consisting of Vehicles of all styles and qualities, we will offer them for the Next 90 Days at FIRST COST. Coldwater Road Carts \$25 each. Call early and make your selection.

WOODRUFF-OLIVER CARRIAGE AND HARDWARE COMPANY.

BETHLEHEM & CLAPP, Assignees

bridges have been burned, spikes derailed to the great detriment of commerce and travel, and the placing of life in great peril. It is said that this condition of affairs has been brought about by the organization known as the Knights of Labor, and that persons engaged in these lawless deeds are members of that order. Whether this is true or not it is hardly creditable that this order, or the best elements in it, can countenance the violation of law and cover their quitting to quit the service of their employers whenever their employment is not remunerative and satisfactory, provided such action does not violate their contract; but when they quit and sever their relations, it is the duty of those quitting to get out of the way and allow any others who may wish to take the service abandoned free to do so. Intimidation or interference is a gross violation of the rights of freemen, and cannot be tolerated in a free government. Now, therefore, I, John Ireland, Governor of Texas, do hereby issue this my proclamation, warning all persons, whosoever they may be, engaged in any of the said unlawful acts that they are entailing on themselves disaster and ruin, and that offended and outraged justice may sooner or later overtake and punish them unless they promptly cease their lawlessness. I do not undertake to say who these lawless persons are, or who is right in the controversy, but violations of the law and disregard for the rights of the people cannot be justified or excused. I appeal to the law-abiding people throughout the State to aid the civil officers in restoring order and in executing the laws, and in discontinuance in every way this abnormal condition. I appeal to all civil officers, judges, sheriffs, constables and city officials to make use of all the means given them by the law to restore order, with the assurance that every power of the State, if lawfully invoked, will be used to enforce the laws.

JOHN IRELAND, Governor.

No Change at Sedalia.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 25.—No freight trains were moved to-day, but an effort will be made to start one to-morrow morning under strong guard. The strikers are weakening hourly and the officials are in constant receipt of telegrams from the men at different points that they are ready to return to work. The Knight of Labor held a meeting to-day, and a committee was appointed to visit Mr. Hoxie to employ to make a proposition to return to work. The committee left at midnight, and there is a general anticipation here that business will be resumed early next week.

Effects of the Strike in Kansas.

ATCHAFON, Kas., March 25.—The Cheyenne has received from Jerry Cox, towns on the Central branch giving statements of supplies on hand. Twenty-four correspondents report not a pound of coal, and several no kerosene, flour or groceries. With few exceptions the coal supply in the remaining towns is almost out. Prices of everything have advanced. Many of the towns are from thirty to forty miles from other railroads. It is believed in business circles here that the strikers will abandon the Martin Irons within the next forty-eight or seventy-two hours. There will be a meeting of Knights of Labor to-morrow evening, when it is confidently expected a pronounced action will be taken against the strikers. No trains moved to-day. An attempt will be made to start one to-morrow under the Sheriff's protection, and an application will be made to the Federal Court for writs of assistance.

The Situation at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—The only incident in the Missouri Pacific strike here to-day was the passage of a freight train of five cars loaded with government supplies destined for Fort Sill, Ind. T. The train left Fort Leavenworth at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon in charge of a Deputy United States Marshal, who delivered it at the State line to a deputy from this State. As the train passed through the yards here a strike threw the switch out of place in front of it, but the officer replaced the switch before the train reached it. Arriving at Pleasant Hill the train stopped for the night.

The packing-houses were all running to-day, although the supply of hogs was not equal to the demand.

A Times special says: "The local assembly, Knights of Labor, embracing strikers and other employees of the Missouri Pacific at Holden, Mo., passed resolutions to-day declaring that they had no grievance against the Missouri Pacific Company, denouncing the train-wrecking at Sedalia, and signifying their readiness to return to work on terms existing before the strike. A public meeting is being held to-night to commend this action."

DIED.

LONG—Thursday, March 25, 1886, at 10:48 p.m., at the residence of his parents, No. 1000 Broadway, William L. Long, son of J. L. and Annie M. Long, in the fourth year of his age. [Obituary and Obituary (Miss.) papers please copy.]

Funeral from the residence this (FRIDAY) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

## E. SLAGER, : : : TAILOR.

MY SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK is now complete, consisting of the latest and choicest designs in all the Novelties introduced in foreign markets. My selections are made with great care as to cost and quality, in order to offer to the public the latest and most fashionable goods at reasonable prices. I wish to make special mention of my selection of a large assortment of the most elegant dress in KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, which are now ready for the inspection of my friends and the public at my old stand.

Cor. Second and Jefferson Sts.

## Mercantile Bank of Memphis,

Capital, \$200,000. Surplus, \$25,000.

J. H. GODWIN, Pres't. J. M. GOODBAR, Vice-Pres't. C. H. RAINE, Cashier.

Board of Directors.

D. M. PORTER, J. M. GOODBAR, J. H. GODWIN, W. S. BRUCE, J. M. DAVIS, W. P. DUNAVANT, J. N. NELSON, CHAS. E. KENNEY, W. N. WICKERSON, R. F. COOPER, JOHN ARMISTEAD, C. D. BRYAN, A. W. NEWBOM.

Depository of the State of Tennessee. Transacts a General Banking Business and gives Special Attention to Collecting.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

Try Zellner's English Walking Shoes. ZELLNER'S 85 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. ZELLNER'S 85 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city. ZELLNER'S 85 Gent's Shoes, in all styles, are the best in the city.

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